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CARRANZA MAKES GOOD PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE ACROSS BORDER

Whereabouts of General Francisco Villa Remains Mystery; Chieftain Believed Between Two Hostile Forces.

NORMAL CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN JUAREZ

American Consul Edwards Leaves on Undisclosed Mission; Chihuahua Is Occupied.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
El Paso, Tex., Dec. 22.—The de facto government of Mexico made marked progress today in assuming of civil and military authority throughout the territory surrendered recently by followers of Francisco Villa, according to reports reaching here from various sources. Villa's whereabouts was still unknown here.

Gen. Jacinto Trevino, at the head of a military force representing the de facto government, was reported to have occupied Chihuahua City. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, whose forces recently drove General Villa from Sonora, was said to be en route from Nogales to Juarez to assume military control.

Ochoa Renounces Villa.
Gen. Manuel Ochoa, former Villa military chief at Juarez, today renounced the Villa cause and joined with the de facto government. It was reported he had been placed in control of the surrendered territory by Mexican Consul Andres Garcia.

Hipolito Villa, brother of the deposed chief, was said to have left Juarez for San Antonio, Tex. Gen. Jose Rodriguez, until recently one of Villa's principal leaders, was reported with a small force at Casas Grandes. His attitude toward the de facto government was unknown here.

General Ochoa, the only officer of the Villa faction in Juarez who did not sign the agreement of surrender, was said to have been arrested. He was reported to be in the hands of the de facto government, which had overruled the action of former Villa generals to place Gen. Yndio Tobias in charge of civil and military organizations in the surrendered Villa territory and Ochoa in command of former Villa troops.

Villa's Location Unknown.
The mystery surrounding General Villa's whereabouts baffled military authorities, state department representatives and local police. Last night he was expected to reach Juarez at dawn, according to reports to the American consulate at Juarez. For several days the report had been that Villa was at the Badilla ranch, west of Chihuahua City. For four days Canadian wireless south of Juarez have carried no message from the supposed northern chieftain.

Departure from Juarez.
The departure from Juarez of American Consul Edwards, coincident with the first news of Villa's retirement, caused speculation as to whether he had received information to reveal Villa at a point agreed upon east of here, possibly Sierra Blanca. Edwards said he intended taking a brief rest, but it was pointed out that he would hardly leave for rest at a point when Mexican affairs might develop to the disadvantage of the United States.

Between Hostile Forces.
The reported arrival of Trevino at Chihuahua and Ochoa's ratification of the surrender placed Villa at a point between two hostile forces. Should he seek to reach the United States it is said he is likely to come to the border, east or west of Juarez, as that city technically remains neutral, because the surrender specifically excluded Villa and his brother, Hipolito.

Normal conditions prevailed in Juarez. The embargo in effect early in the day against the export of American goods across the Rio Grande was rescinded and subsequently American patriots returned to camp. However, some apprehension was apparent among business men in Juarez, which was noticeably relieved upon receipt of information that Gen. Alvaro Obregon had left Nogales and was expected to reach Juarez tonight.

Troops Paid Off.
Payment of the troops began early tonight at the financial agency in Juarez. The constitutionalist currency was issued to the soldiers at a valuation of six centavos per peso, the international quotation here. It was explained that the soldiers' pay was to be paid in silver currency, which would be as soon as possible. There was no disorder.

On the American side a precautionary guard of Sixth Infantry was ordered to the border tonight. The Texas & Pacific railroad connects with the Southern Pacific railroad at Sierra Blanca, Tex., and branches north. It was pointed out that it was possible for Edwards to have picked up Villa at Sierra Blanca. The Texas & Pacific was reported to have reached at 9:30 a. m. yesterday and by taking over taking the same limited, leaving here at 8:45 today, and proceeded to New Orleans.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.

Thunder, Dec. 22.—New Mexico: Thursday and Friday generally fair; colder Thursday east portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Maximum temperature, 64 degrees; minimum temperature, 37; range, 27.

Temperature at 6 p. m. yesterday, 49.

South wind, clear.

VILLA REMAINS SEVERELY DEFEATED

Laredo, Tex., Dec. 22.—Carranza troops under Gen. Trevino released what remained of the Villa army in a fierce battle yesterday and today at Matula, ten miles outside Chihuahua City. Nine hundred Villa soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, according to notices to Carranza officials in Nuevo Laredo.

The Carranza losses were said to have been small. General Trevino with his soldiers, who have advanced rapidly in Chihuahua during the last few days, encountered the Villa soldiers moving westward. A fierce battle ensued in which no quarter was shown. The Villa soldiers fought desperately and the battle lasted all yesterday afternoon and was prolonged through the night. The streets of the village were strewn with dead when firing ceased.

The leader of the Villa soldiers was not located. Troops changed were said to have been the remnants of a force recently operating in Sonora.

WASHINGTON HOPPEL OF EARLY END OF WAR

Washington, Dec. 22.—Optimism was expressed in official circles tonight regarding the Mexican situation, who expressed the belief that Ochoa's capitulation of General Obregon, commanding the Villa garrison at Juarez, and his acceptance of a commission under the de facto government, was one of the chief reasons for the hopeful feeling among officials.

The surrender of General Ochoa, commanding the Villa garrison at Juarez, and his acceptance of a commission under the de facto government, was one of the chief reasons for the hopeful feeling among officials.

Villa might remain at large, they said, and continue troublesome, but without an army, it was believed he could do little to disturb border peace.

No interest was manifested in Villa's ultimate destination. The arrival of General Trevino at Chihuahua with a Carranza force had not been reported to the state department, but announcement of the fact in Mexican dispatches added to official optimism.

Agents of the department still reported lack of knowledge of Villa's whereabouts. Should he fail to come into the hands of Carranza officials, they think it will be but a short time before he is run down by the Carranza forces, since he has lost both Juarez and Chihuahua. There remains, however, the possibility of his reaching the force operating under General Obregon.

Late advices to the state department from General Obregon was moving 11,000 men for service in the campaign against the Indians on the west coast.

AMERICAN WOMAN HELD IN LONDON FOR ABDUCTION

Took 14-year-old Niece From Custody of Her Mother and Refused Information of Whereabouts of Child.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
London, Dec. 22 (4:32 p. m.)—Miss Maria Gordon Mosley, an American, was demanded for a week at the West London police station today, charged with removing her niece, Helen, aged 14, from the possession of her mother, the wife of the latter's mother, Helen Mosley Dreyer.

Miss Mosley, counsel for the prosecution declared, recently came to London and while staying at her sister's house became attached to her niece. Following a disagreement four days later, the defendant left Mrs. Dreyer's and half an hour afterward disappeared, since when her mother has been unable to find her.

Mrs. Dreyer burst into tears while testifying. She said when she asked her sister where the child was Miss Mosley replied that she would not tell, adding that "it might incriminate" her.

Her sister told her Helen was perfectly safe, she testified. Counsel for Miss Mosley said the defendant throughout had asserted that she did not know the whereabouts of the girl and asked that she be released on her own recognizance. To this the magistrate replied:

"No, I can't do that. It is a serious charge and I want substantial bail," which was set at £250.

WOMAN COMES FROM FINE VIRGINIA FAMILY

Richmond, Va., Dec. 22.—Miss Maria Gordon Mosley and Mrs. Helen Mosley Dreyer are highly connected in Virginia. The full text of the note which is addressed to American Ambassador Penfield, follows:

"The government of the United States has received the note of your excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancon, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadinek, the charge d'affaires of the imperial and royal government at Vienna, transmitted to the department of state a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancon, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo, the responsibility

GERMAN PROTEST COULD NOT SAVE THE ARMENIANS FROM BUTCHERY

Dr. James L. Barton Replies to Count von Reventlow's Defense of the "Unspeakable Truth."

MASSACRE DIRECTED AGAINST ALL CHRISTIANS

After All Men Had Been Killed or Driven From Country, Women and Children Are Slaughtered.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Boston, Dec. 22.—The German government on August 5, filed at Constantinople a protest against the Turkish treatment of Armenians, according to Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the national committee for Armenian and Serbian relief, who today made public the text of the protest.

In a statement Dr. Barton said that Count Ernest von Reventlow, a German naval expert, according to a story published in the Tageszeitung, strongly defended Turkey's massacre of the Armenians on the basis of military necessity.

Probably He Didn't Know.
"One wonders whether von Reventlow knows that throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish empire, after the men (who only were capable of revolution, but who, according to every known evidence, did not revolt) had nearly all been disposed of, during the attack, the widows and orphans who were driven from their homes by hundreds of thousands at the point of the bayonet," commented the doctor.

"If it is possible that von Reventlow knows that only one-half of these refugees miserably perished from violence, exposure and starvation?"

"He must be ignorant of the sickening reports made by many eye witnesses—American, Italian, British, German—civilians and officials, who tell of seeing those helpless, defenseless women and girls bound because they clamored for food or forced into Islam, because, perchance, they were lonely; of women throwing their babies into rivers or over precipices to escape from the pending horror of continued existence."

Protest Filed by Germany.
"He cannot have known that on August 9, of this year, in Constantinople, the German ambassador, in the name of his imperial master, filed a word of protest with the Turkish government, couched in the following words:

"The German embassy regrets to have to announce that according to information received from impartial and reliable sources, acts of violence against the Armenian population, which could not be justified by the aim that the imperial government was pursuing, instead of being checked by the local authorities, regularly followed the expulsion of Armenians from their homes and the murder of thousands of them."

"At the same time, the imperial government has thought it right to extend the measure of expatriation to the other provinces of Asia Minor and very recently the Armenian cities of the district of Latak, near the capital, have been evacuated."

Chicago Has New Detective Chief.
Chicago, Dec. 22.—As part of what he called his program for the elimination of crime from Chicago, Mayor Thompson today appointed Nicholas H. H. as head of the detective bureau, having been at one time in charge of the Hyde Park district as police inspector.

American Note on Ancona Admits of No Discussion

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Washington, Dec. 22.—The reply of the United States to Austria's note on the destruction of the Italian liner Ancona declares that the official admission of the Austrian admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard, alone is sufficient for the American demand for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander.

Seretary Lansing's second note, already probably in the hands of the Austrian foreign minister, and made public here today, renews the demands of the United States and sets forth the details to which Austria referred in her reply to the first American communication. It emphasizes that the continuance of good relations between the two countries depends upon the action of the Austrian government.

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Summary of War News of Yesterday

In its special note to the Austro-Hungarian government relative to the sinking of the Ancon, the United States declares the general fact of the admission by the Austro-Hungarian admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard is sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine the responsibility for having without discussion violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

In view of these admitted circumstances, the government of the United States is justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancon, the weight and character of the additional evidence corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way material matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his actions.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus willfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and accepted that it is not necessary to repeat them. The government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not mean the viewpoint of Canadians, who take part in this struggle because the destiny of the world-wide British commonwealth is at stake, to be determined by the views of a few individuals. To govern such an empire it is necessary to preserve the peace and to advance the cause of humanity and civilization, to do our part worthily in the world's work.

The student of government finds in the organization of the British empire an astonishing confusion of various systems. To govern such an empire it is necessary to preserve the peace and to advance the cause of humanity and civilization, to do our part worthily in the world's work.

Mac I ask a moment's consideration of those involved in the government of the British dominions? A territory more than three times

PEACE MUST BE FINAL WHEN IT IS CONCLUDED, BORDEN ASSERTS

Canadian Premier, in Address Before New England Society, Defines Attitude of British Dominions.

MILITARISM MUST BE FINALLY CRUSHED

No Use of Thinking of Ending War Until Conditions Guaranteed Against Its Recurrence.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
New York, Dec. 22.—Canada and the other British dominions are as firmly resolved as is the mother country that the war shall not be terminated by any compromise, declared Sir Robert Laird Borden, prime minister of the Canadian government, in an address tonight at the 110th annual dinner of the New England society in New York.

It was the first public address delivered by Sir Robert in the United States since the beginning of the war, and it follows closely upon his visit to England and France for official conferences as to Canadian participation in the conflict. After reviewing his own intimate associations with New England life and ideals, and recalling among other things, how many thousands of Canadians fought under the stars and stripes in New England regiments during the civil war, and speaking of the phenomenal growth of the Canadian dominion, he outlined the relations of Canada to the European war. He said:

"To the Canadian people this momentous day is a day of great significance. It is a day when we are reminded of the fact that we are a part of the British empire, and that we are bound by the same principles and ideals as the other parts of the empire."

"I do not propose to argue or affirm the justice of our cause. That is a matter for the people to decide. I propose to speak of the principles which are at stake, and of the responsibilities which are upon us."

"The pledge that given has been most fully redeemed by the Canadian people."

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RUSSIAN ATTACK ON VARNA MAY MEAN DRIVE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

British Newspapers See No Leniency Toward Austria in Second American Note on Ancon Affair.

IMPORTANT FRENCH VICTORY IS ACCLAIMED

England Is Closely Watching Attitude of Socialists in Germany; May Bring Peace to Europe.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
London, Dec. 22.—The second American note to Austria shared the leading position in the late London newspapers with the report of the Russian attack on Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport.

The note appeared here too late for extended editorial comment, but the headlines reflected the opinions: "Austria under a hammer," "No further discussion appears possible."

Up to a late hour there was no official confirmation of the report of the Russian attack on Varna. It was true, it is according to London editors, "one of the greatest victories of the present war."

Drive at Constantinople.
The same opinion believes that the Russian assault on Varna is the prelude to a new effort for Constantinople, which is less than 150 miles distant.

On the western front the success of the French at Hartmann's-Werkopf, in the Vosges, is regarded in the allied capitals as not only a brilliant but a useful operation at a point where the situation has been most difficult for many months. The number of prisoners in the largest on the west front since the recent Champagne-Loes offensive.

Australian Patriotic.
The English public takes much pride in the manner in which Australia has been fighting the war. This attitude is summed up by an Australian newspaper in the words of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

British Bankers' Appeal.
The most important developments of the evening in Great Britain were an appeal by the leading bankers to the nation to unite in the task of meeting the war's financial requirements, and a speech by David Lloyd George, the prime minister, in New Castle, to the trade union officials of the country, appealing to them for assistance in obtaining 80,000 skilled workers, which he demanded in his speech in parliament a few days ago.

Path to Socialists.
The reports of the redoubtable discussions have aroused some interest in the extent to which the socialist attitude is being closely followed, many believing that some section of the socialist group in Germany may prove to be of assistance in a Copenhagen dispatch declares that the socialist party in the reichstag is now completely divided, twenty-one members having seceded and formed a new party with an independent organization.

GERMANY REPLIES TO FRYE PROTEST
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It is understood, however, that the answer leaves in doubt the attitude of the German government towards the suggestion that before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety.

The Washington government expressed itself as not being satisfied by merely giving an opportunity for escape in lifeboats in the open sea.

It is thought this reply may be discussed as a separate question or perhaps in connection with the practice of submarine warfare as involved in the Lusitania case.

NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS' HOPES SHATTERED
BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
New York, Dec. 22.—Hopes of counsel for the directors that their pleadings for a dismissal of the case against the eleven former directors of the New Haven railroad charged with criminal conspiracy under the Sherman law, might result in a reversal of the verdict by the Supreme court, were shattered today by the remarks of Judge Hunt. It was a question, he said, as to the purpose with which the directors were induced and that, as indicated, was one fact for the jury to decide.

Please or motions to dismiss the indictment against the defendants individually were heard today in the case of each of them. The chief argument virtually in every case was that the directors were not conscious of the existence of any conspiracy when they joined the New Haven board and did not know that they were conspiring thereafter.

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